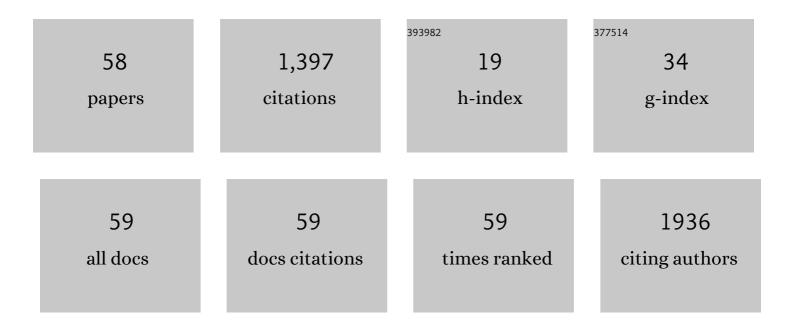
## Nicola P Bondonno

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Flavonoid intake is associated with lower mortality in the Danish Diet Cancer and Health Cohort. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 3651.	5.8	197
2	The cardiovascular health benefits of apples: Whole fruit vs. isolated compounds. Trends in Food Science and Technology, 2017, 69, 243-256.	7.8	123
3	Cardiovascular Health Benefits of Specific Vegetable Types: A Narrative Review. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 595.	1.7	77
4	An overview and update on the epidemiology of flavonoid intake and cardiovascular disease risk. Food and Function, 2020, 11, 6777-6806.	2.1	68
5	Flavonoidâ€Rich Apple Improves Endothelial Function in Individuals at Risk for Cardiovascular Disease: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2018, 62, 1700674.	1.5	65
6	Prognostic Value of Abdominal Aortic Calcification: A Systematic Review and Metaâ€Analysis of Observational Studies. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e017205.	1.6	60
7	Vegetable-derived bioactive nitrate and cardiovascular health. Molecular Aspects of Medicine, 2018, 61, 83-91.	2.7	53
8	Apple intake is inversely associated with all-cause and disease-specific mortality in elderly women. British Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 115, 860-867.	1.2	50
9	Nitrate, the oral microbiome, and cardiovascular health: a systematic literature review of human and animal studies. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 107, 504-522.	2.2	49
10	Association of flavonoids and flavonoid-rich foods with all-cause mortality: The Blue Mountains Eye Study. Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 39, 141-150.	2.3	41
11	Acute effects of quercetin-3-O-glucoside on endothelial function and blood pressure: a randomized dose-response study. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 104, 97-103.	2.2	38
12	Nitrate-rich vegetables do not lower blood pressure in individuals with mildly elevated blood pressure: a 4-wk randomized controlled crossover trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 107, 894-908.	2.2	34
13	Associations between habitual flavonoid intake and hospital admissions for atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease: a prospective cohort study. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2019, 3, e450-e459.	5.1	34
14	Dietary inflammatory index in relation to sub-clinical atherosclerosis and atherosclerotic vascular disease mortality in older women. British Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 117, 1577-1586.	1.2	33
15	Cruciferous and Total Vegetable Intakes Are Inversely Associated With Subclinical Atherosclerosis in Older Adult Women. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2018, 7, .	1.6	31
16	Vegetable nitrate intake, blood pressure and incident cardiovascular disease: Danish Diet, Cancer, and Health Study. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 36, 813-825.	2.5	28
17	Enzymatically modified isoquercitrin improves endothelial function in volunteers at risk of cardiovascular disease. British Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 123, 182-189.	1.2	27
18	Fruit Intake and Abdominal Aortic Calcification in Elderly Women: A Prospective Cohort Study. Nutrients, 2016, 8, 159.	1.7	26

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19	The Efficacy of Quercetin in Cardiovascular Health. Current Nutrition Reports, 2015, 4, 290-303.	2.1	24
20	Exercise training for adults undergoing maintenance dialysis. The Cochrane Library, 2022, 2022, CD014653.	1.5	21
21	Vitamin K Intake and Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease in the Danish Diet Cancer and Health Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2021, 10, e020551.	1.6	19
22	Low dose dietary nitrate improves endothelial dysfunction and plaque stability in the ApoE â^'/â^' mouse fed a high fat diet. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2016, 99, 189-198.	1.3	17
23	The effects of vitamin K-rich green leafy vegetables on bone metabolism: A 4-week randomised controlled trial in middle-aged and older individuals. Bone Reports, 2020, 12, 100274.	0.2	17
24	Associations Between Fruit Intake and Risk of Diabetes in the AusDiab Cohort. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 106, e4097-e4108.	1.8	17
25	Higher Habitual Flavonoid Intakes Are Associated with a Lower Incidence of Diabetes. Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 151, 3533-3542.	1.3	17
26	Higher habitual flavonoid intakes are associated with a lower risk of peripheral artery disease hospitalizations. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 113, 187-199.	2.2	16
27	The effect of vitamin K1 on arterial calcification activity in subjects with diabetes mellitus: a post hoc analysis of a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2022, 115, 45-52.	2.2	14
28	Development of a Food Composition Database for Assessing Nitrate and Nitrite Intake from Animalâ€based Foods. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2022, 66, e2100272.	1.5	14
29	Habitual flavonoid intake and ischemic stroke incidence in the Danish Diet, Cancer, and Health Cohort. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 348-357.	2.2	13
30	Abdominal aortic calcification is associated with a higher risk of injurious fall-related hospitalizations in older Australian women. Atherosclerosis, 2021, 328, 153-159.	0.4	13
31	Dietary Nitrate Intake Is Positively Associated with Muscle Function in Men and Women Independent of Physical Activity Levels. Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 151, 1222-1230.	1.3	12
32	Phenolic composition of 91 Australian apple varieties: towards understanding their health attributes. Food and Function, 2020, 11, 7115-7125.	2.1	11
33	Association between vitamin K1 intake and mortality in the Danish Diet, Cancer, and Health cohort. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 36, 1005-1014.	2.5	11
34	A food composition database for assessing nitrate intake from plant-based foods. Food Chemistry, 2022, 394, 133411.	4.2	11
35	Flavonoid intake and its association with atrial fibrillation. Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 39, 3821-3828.	2.3	10
36	Dietary inflammatory index and the aging kidney in older women: a 10-year prospective cohort study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 59, 3201-3211.	1.8	8

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37	Association of habitual intake of fruits and vegetables with depressive symptoms: the AusDiab study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 3743-3755.	1.8	8
38	Fruit and vegetable intake is inversely associated with perceived stress across the adult lifespan. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 2860-2867.	2.3	8
39	Flavonoid intakes inversely associate with COPD in smokers. European Respiratory Journal, 2022, 60, 2102604.	3.1	8
40	Associations between Intake of Dietary Flavonoids and 10-Year Incidence of Age-Related Hearing Loss. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 3297.	1.7	7
41	Flavonoid intake and incident dementia in the Danish Diet, Cancer, and Health cohort. Alzheimer's and Dementia: Translational Research and Clinical Interventions, 2021, 7, e12175.	1.8	7
42	Association between non-tea flavonoid intake and risk of type 2 diabetes: the Australian diabetes, obesity and lifestyle study. Food and Function, 2022, 13, 4459-4468.	2.1	7
43	Modification of diet, exercise and lifestyle (MODEL) study: a randomised controlled trial protocol. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e036366.	0.8	6
44	Cruciferous vegetable intake is inversely associated with extensive abdominal aortic calcification in elderly women: a cross-sectional study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 125, 337-345.	1.2	6
45	Dietary flavonoids are associated with longitudinal treatment outcomes in neovascular age-related macular degeneration. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 4243-4250.	1.8	5
46	Higher habitual dietary flavonoid intake associates with lower central blood pressure and arterial stiffness in healthy older adults. British Journal of Nutrition, 2022, 128, 279-289.	1.2	5
47	Comparison of Flavonoid Intake Assessment Methods Using USDA and Phenol Explorer Databases: Subcohort Diet, Cancer and Health-Next Generations—MAX Study. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2022, 9, 873774.	1.6	5
48	Higher Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables Is Associated With Lower Worries, Tension and Lack of Joy Across the Lifespan. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2022, 9, 837066.	1.6	5
49	A randomised controlled crossover trial investigating the short-term effects of different types of vegetables on vascular and metabolic function in middle-aged and older adults with mildly elevated blood pressure: the VEgetableS for vaScular hEaLth (VESSEL) study protocol. Nutrition Journal, 2020, 19–41	1.5	4
50	Associations between intake of dietary flavonoids and the 10-year incidence of tinnitus in older adults. European Journal of Nutrition, 2022, , 1.	1.8	4
51	The association between an energy-adjusted dietary inflammatory index and inflammation in rural and urban Black South Africans. Public Health Nutrition, 2022, 25, 3432-3444.	1.1	4
52	Associations of specific types of fruit and vegetables with perceived stress in adults: the AusDiab study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2022, 61, 2929-2938.	1.8	2
53	Association between dietary niacin and retinal nerve fibre layer thickness in healthy eyes of different ages. Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2022, 50, 736-744.	1.3	2
54	Reply to OM Shannon et al. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 108, 1353-1354.	2.2	1

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55	Associations between dietary flavonoids and retinal microvasculature in older adults. European Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 59, 3093-3101.	1.8	1
56	Implementation, mechanisms of impact and key contextual factors involved in outcomes of the Modification of Diet, Exercise and Lifestyle (MODEL) randomised controlled trial in Australian adults: protocol for a mixed-method process evaluation. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e036395.	0.8	0
57	Effects of Chewing Gum on Nitric Oxide Metabolism, Markers of Cardiovascular Health and Neurocognitive Performance after a Nitrate-Rich Meal. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 2022, 41, 178-190.	1.1	0
58	326Flavonoid intake and ischemic stroke incidence in the Danish Diet, Cancer, and Health Cohort. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, .	0.9	0